

Since adopting an open access, online-only format in 2012, with its workflow managed via OJS (Open Journal Systems), *SAJLIS* has enjoyed almost a doubling of manuscript submissions. From receiving sixteen and fifteen manuscripts in the first and second semesters of 2013 respectively, the first half of 2014 saw close to thirty submissions to the journal, with many of these coming from African countries outside of South Africa and an increasing number from the Asian continent. All submissions received between January and June 2014 have been processed and, under the rigorous application of the journal's editorial policy and double-blind peer review process, only six of these manuscripts made it to the final publication stage. The rest were either rejected or authors were asked to revise and re-submit for review so that the quality standard of the journal may be preserved. I would like to take this opportunity to say thank you to the reviewers, drawn from the wider LIS community locally and internationally, for their contributions towards the development of quality manuscripts and to the authors for their efforts in bringing their manuscripts to a level that meets the expectations of the reviewers. The open access format has given both the journal and authors contributing to it greater visibility evidenced by download statistics generated by OJS (almost 27,000 downloads for issues between 2009 and 2013). *SAJLIS*'s digitisation project has made available on the journal site back issues up to and including 2002 with plans to digitise up to 1997, the beginning of the 'LIASA era' of the professional body. It is hoped that these positive developments together with the fact that the journal, since the launch of its new open access format, has been punctually issued every six months would hold it in good stead in its recent application (June 2014) to Thomson Reuters for listing in the *Web of Science*.

This first issue for 2014 includes contributions on cataloguing and classification education, ICTs as enablers of knowledge capture and retention, the use of IK to predict weather patterns for farming purposes, bibliometrics in the field of ecology, internet censorship and the use of LIS services by agricultural researchers and extension workers.

In response to recent laments about dwindling cataloguing skills, the Ochollas investigate the nature, level, status and challenges of teaching cataloguing and classification in LIS schools in South Africa with the intention of informing cataloguing and classification education in South Africa and elsewhere.

In an age deeply penetrated by digital technologies, Peterson Dewah, noting that it is "incumbent upon organisations to harness and retain important organisational tacit and explicit knowledge", reports on a survey of ICTs as enablers in knowledge capture and retention in three public broadcasting corporations in the SADC region undertaken between 2009 and 2011.

Indigenous Knowledge (IK) has come to play an important role in various development contexts. Emmanuel Elia, Stephen Mutula and Christine Stilwell report on a study carried out to determine how farmers in rural Tanzania used IK to adapt to climate change and variability. Their "knowledge of birds, insects, plants, animals, wind direction and astronomical indicators was used to predict weather patterns" in the absence of timely and accurate weather forecast information for farmers.

Bibliometrics, explain Saravanan Govindaradjou and Dominic John from the south of India, are useful in providing "evolutionary models of science, technology and scholarship". With this in mind they report on their bibliometric analysis of ten volumes of a premier journal in the field of ecology published by the Ecological Society of America, covering trends such as growth patterns, authorship and author productivity, as well as productivity in terms of countries and institutions.

Connie Bitso engages the tricky subject of internet censorship in South Africa in a context of it being a country with the "highest level of media freedom in Africa" but at the same time recent formulation of legislation in the country, such as the Protection of State Information Bill, has become a cause for concern. She advocates constant monitoring of internet censorship in South Africa in view of "increasing global internet censorship and South Africa's involvement in a proposal for inter-governmental policy on the internet".

The issue closes with Tinashe Mugwisi's research report on the use of libraries and information centres by agricultural researchers and extension workers in Zimbabwe in which he expounds the implications of agricultural researchers, in the main, having access to libraries while agricultural extension workers generally do not.

Enjoy the read!

Associate Professor Jaya Raju
Editor-in-Chief